

# DEPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

UMODA01

TBOLC 500-500-16

MWOBC 882X1B01



# References

FM 3-35.4, *Deployment Fort-to-Port*

FM 4-01.011, *Unit Movement Operations*

FM 100-17, *Mobilization, Deployment, Redeployment, Demobilization*

FM 100-17-3, *Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration*

FM 100-17-5, *Redeployment*

FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1, *Unit Movement Planning*

FORSCOM Regulation 55-2, *Unit Movement Data Reporting*



# Next Crisis? War?



# Past Defense Strategy

- Focused on deterring Soviet aggression in Europe

Army forward deployed

Pre-positioned equipment & supplies in theater

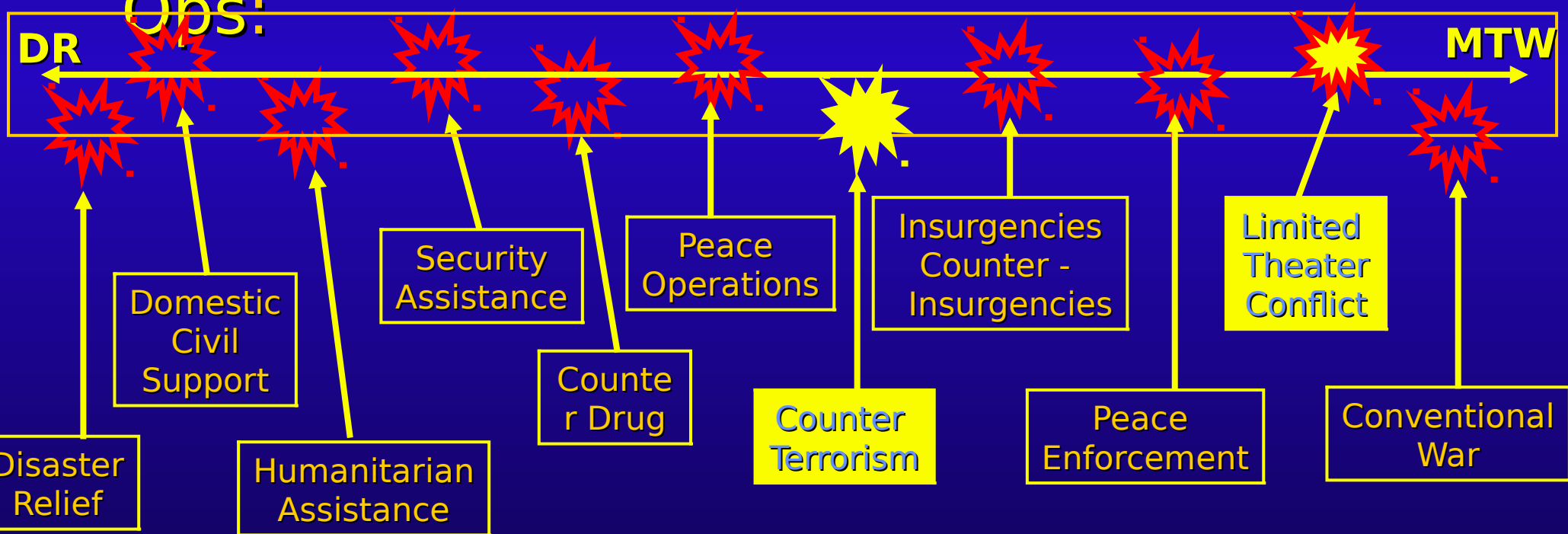
Round out & reinforcing units from CONUS to European theater



# Current National Security Challenges

- Based on potential threats to US security. These threats cover the full spectrum of

Ops:



# Military Capabilities Supporting Defense Strategy

- Reduced forward-deployed forces in peacetime
- Project power quickly in war & crisis

*Strategic Deployment is a critical enabling capability for executing U.S. defense capabilities*

# Power Projection

- Ability to apply some or all of national power elements - political, economic, informational or military - to rapidly and effectively deploy & sustain forces in multiple locations, in response to crisis
- Project power quickly in war & crises
- Provides national leadership with crises options

# Power Projection (Cont)

- Ability depends on speed to assemble US forces at required locations
- Power projection not new
  - Frequency increased since the end of the Cold War
- Problems meeting timelines



# Strategically Responsive Force



**Its all about  
being strategically  
responsive**

# **What is Force Projection?**

**A military element of national power**

**The demonstrated ability to alert,  
mobilize, deploy rapidly, and operate  
effectively anywhere in the world**

Rapid force deployment = credible  
power projection

# Force Projection

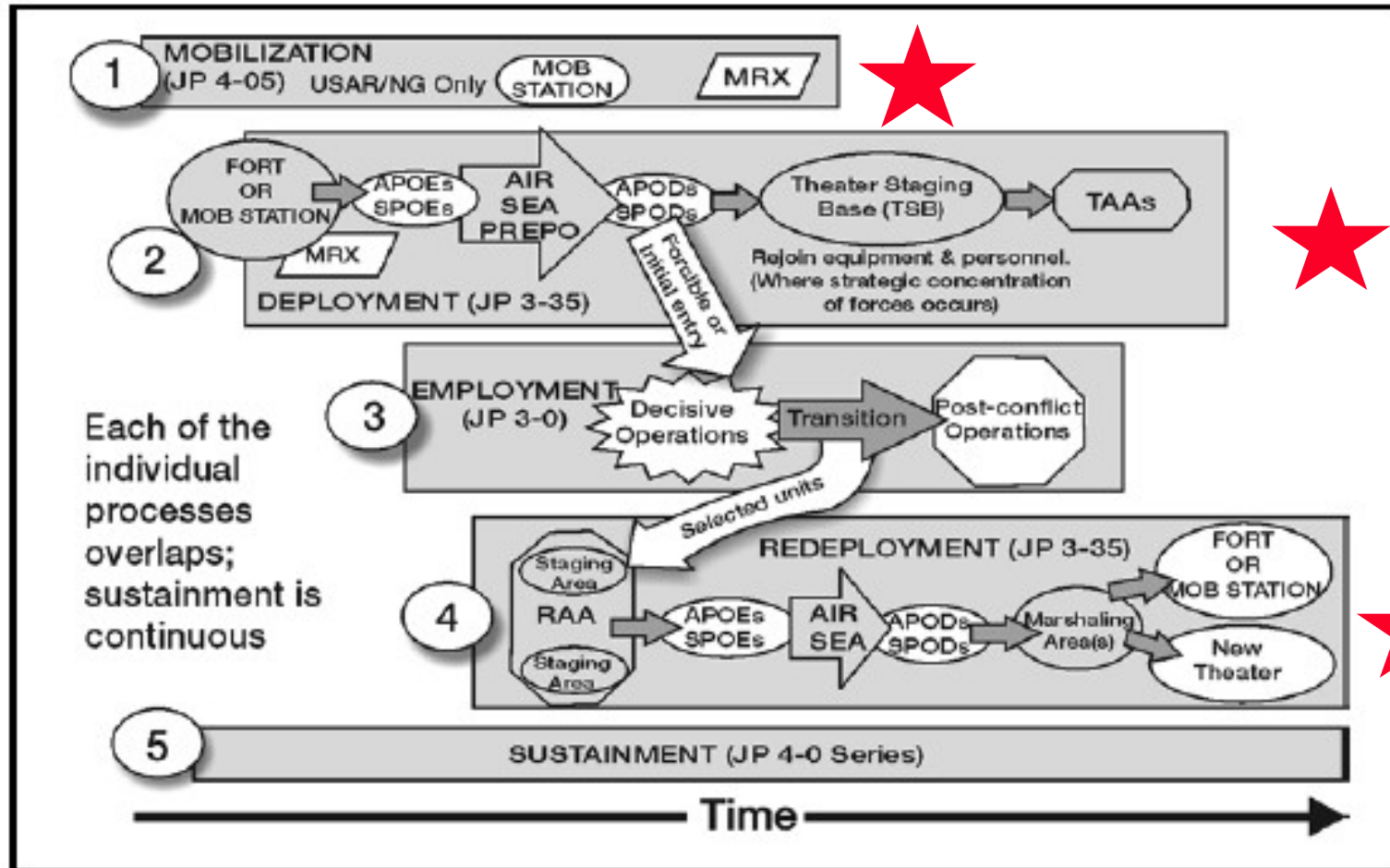


Figure 1-1. Force Projection Process

# Summary





On  
Learnin  
g





# On Learnin g

Question 1: What capability does power projection provide our national leadership?

Answer 1: Power projection provides our leadership the capability to apply all or some of

our national power elements (political, economic, informational, and military) to rapidly deploy and and sustain forces in multiple locations in response to crises.



# On Learnin

Question 2: What is force projection, and how does it relate to power projection? Ability to project the military element of national power from CONUS or another theater in response to requirements for military operations. It is the military component of power projection.

Mobilization,  
Deployment,  
Redeployment, and  
Demobilization  
(MDRD)  
FM 100-17

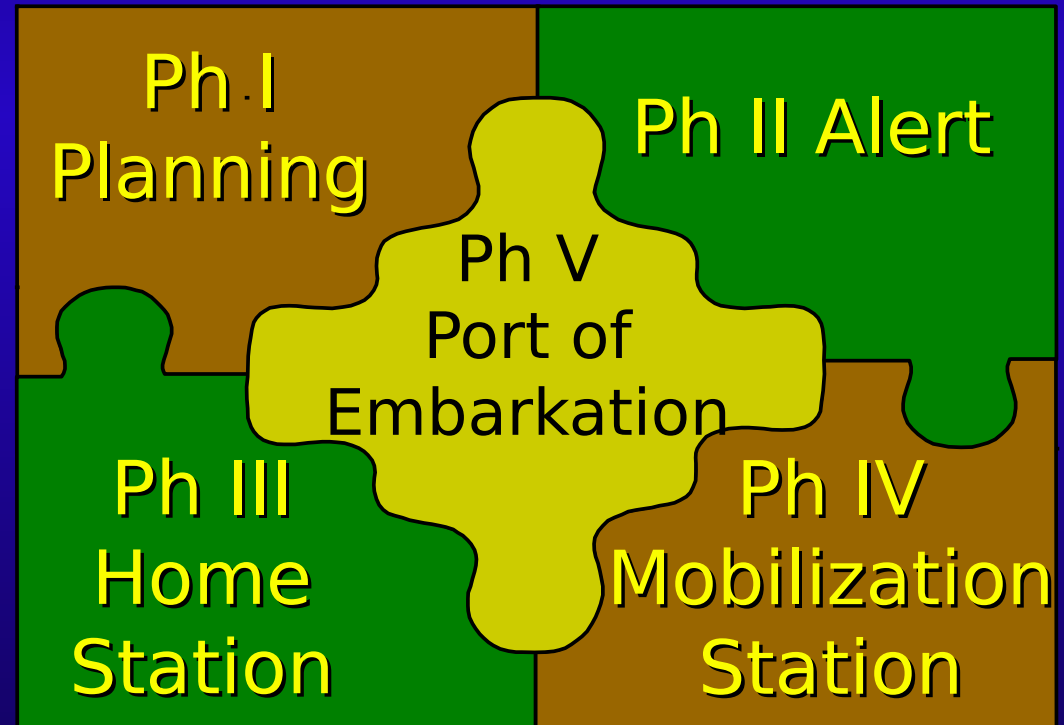
# Mobilization

- Mobilization brings Armed Forces to **state of readiness** for war or national emergency
- Includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component
- Mobilization is process that provides the supported commander with:
  - Forces
  - (units)
  - Manpower (individuals)
  - Logistics support

# Mobilization Phases

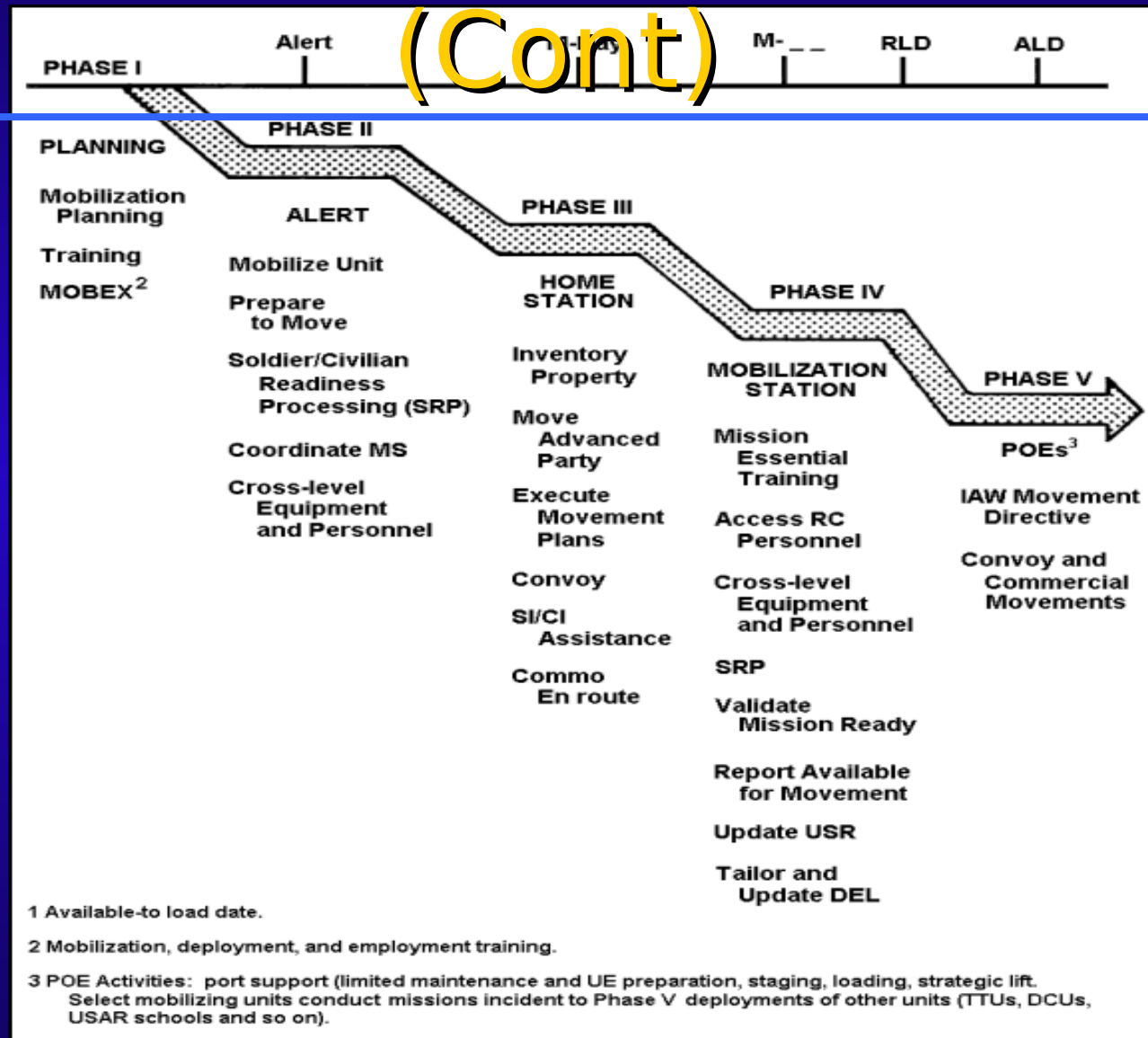
- Mobilization is a concurrent & continuous operation - not a sequential process

## Five Phases





# Mobilization Phases



# Deployment

- Element of the force projection process that comprises the movement of forces and material, and their sustainment, from their point of origin to a specific area of operation (AO)
- Deployment includes movement:
  - From CONUS to location needed (whether that be OCONUS or within CONUS)
  - From OCONUS to location needed
  - Between theaters of operation in the same AOR

**Ref: FM 3-35.5 p.1-3**

# Deployment Phases

## ① Pre-deployment Activities

□ Movement to and activities at the port of embarkation

(POE): FORT-TO-PORT

□ Movement to the port of debarkation (POD): PORT-TO-PORT

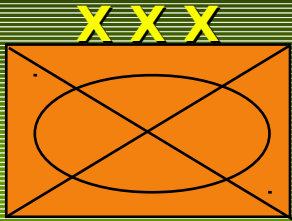


□ Reception, staging, onward movement & integration (RSO&I): PORT-TO-DESTINATION



**Ref: FM 3-35.5 p.1-4**

# Old Deployment Objective



**Five & 1/3  
Divisions**

8700 Nautical Miles

**75 Days**

# New Deployment Objective

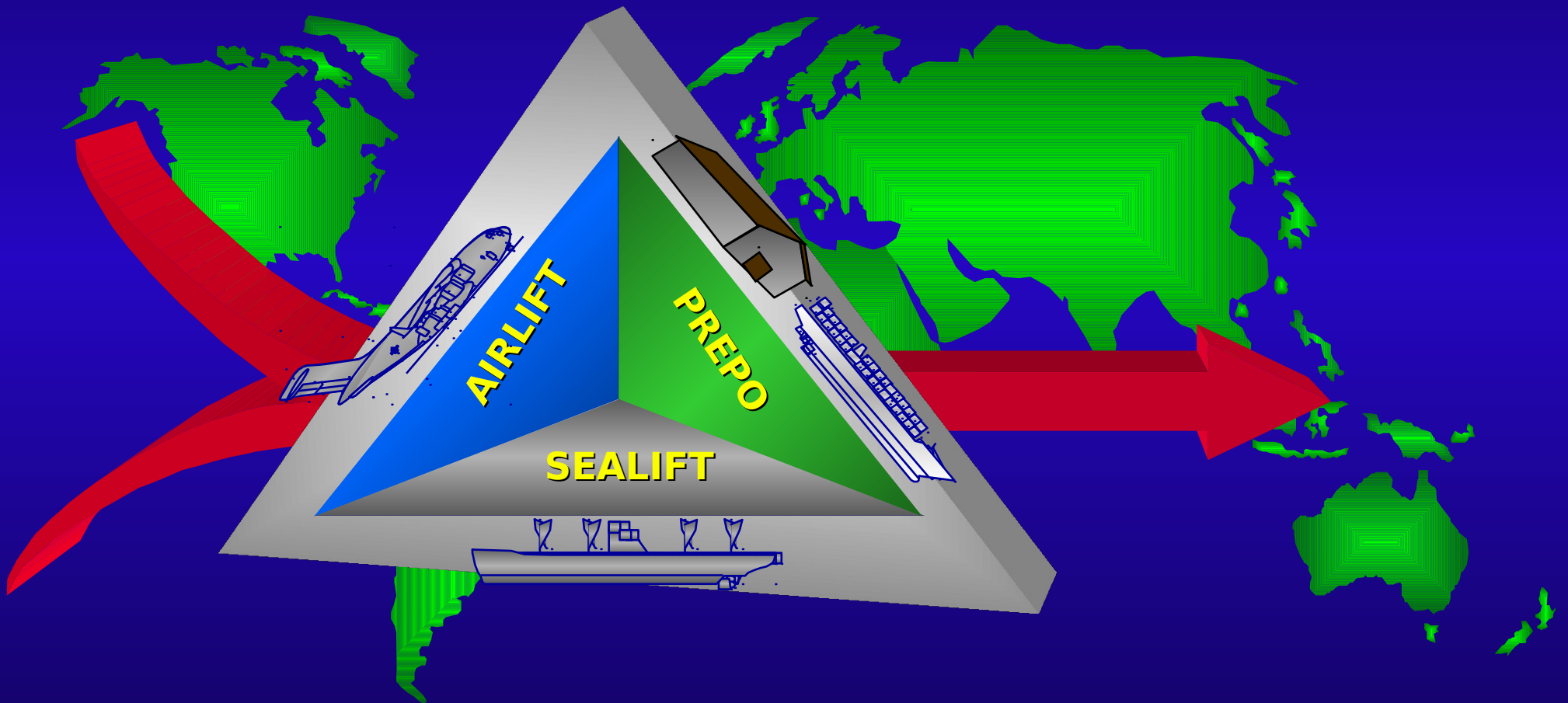
Army Goal: With the right technological solutions ... allow U.S to put a combat cap  
**brigade** anywhere in the world in **96 hours**  
**liftoff**, a **division** on the ground in **120 ho**  
and **five divisions** in **30 days**

FM 3-35.4 p.1-1

General Shinseki  
Retired CSA



# Strategic Mobility Triad



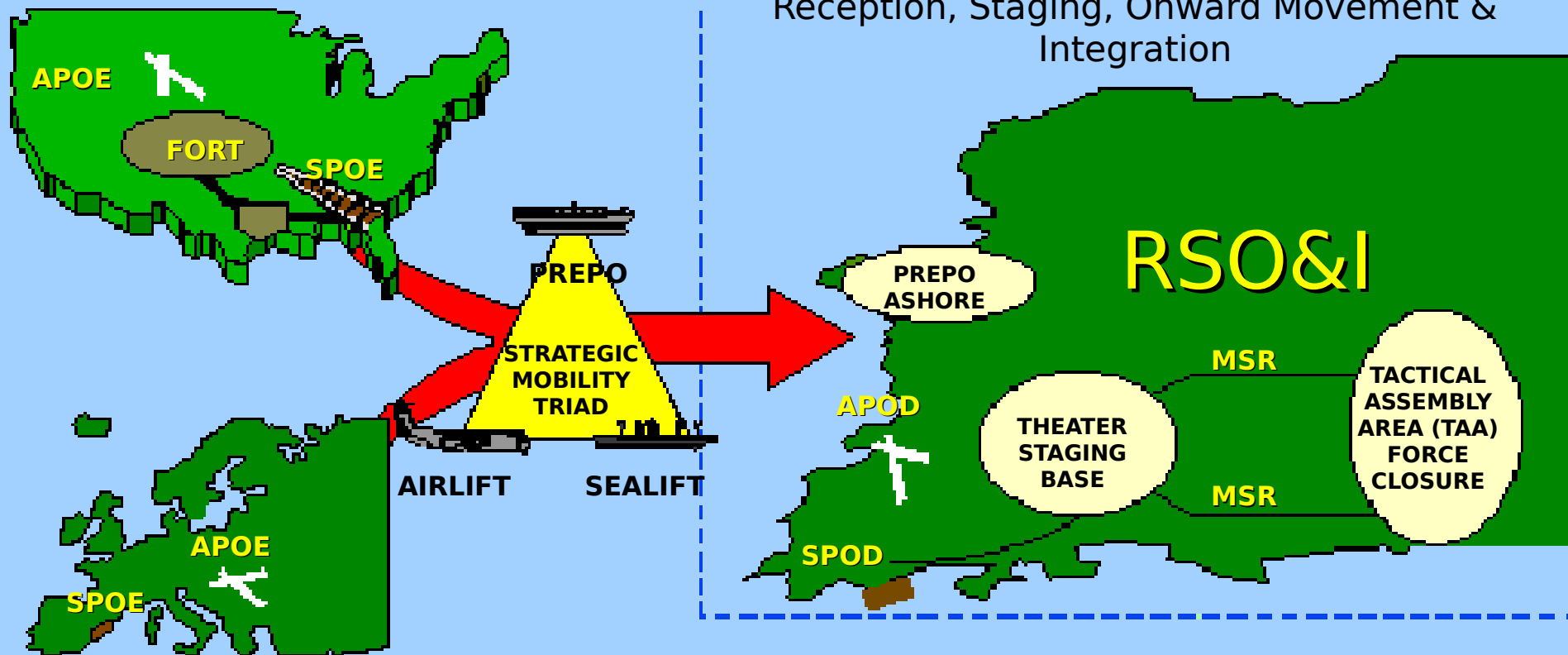
# Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS)

- APS reduces strategic lift requirements & increases force responsiveness
- Consists of stocks in theater and on vessels
- APS concept is forces draw APS after arriving at the APOD
- APS Afloat vessels strategically located around the globe
- APS Land in Korea, Europe, Southwest ASIA

**NATIONAL FORCE  
PROJECTION  
STRATEGY**

**ARMY  
REQUIREMENTS**

**RSO&I FORCE  
STRUCTURE**



# Deployment Responsibilities - National Level

**Sole  
Authority to  
Order  
Deployment  
of Military  
Forces**

Commander in Chief  
President

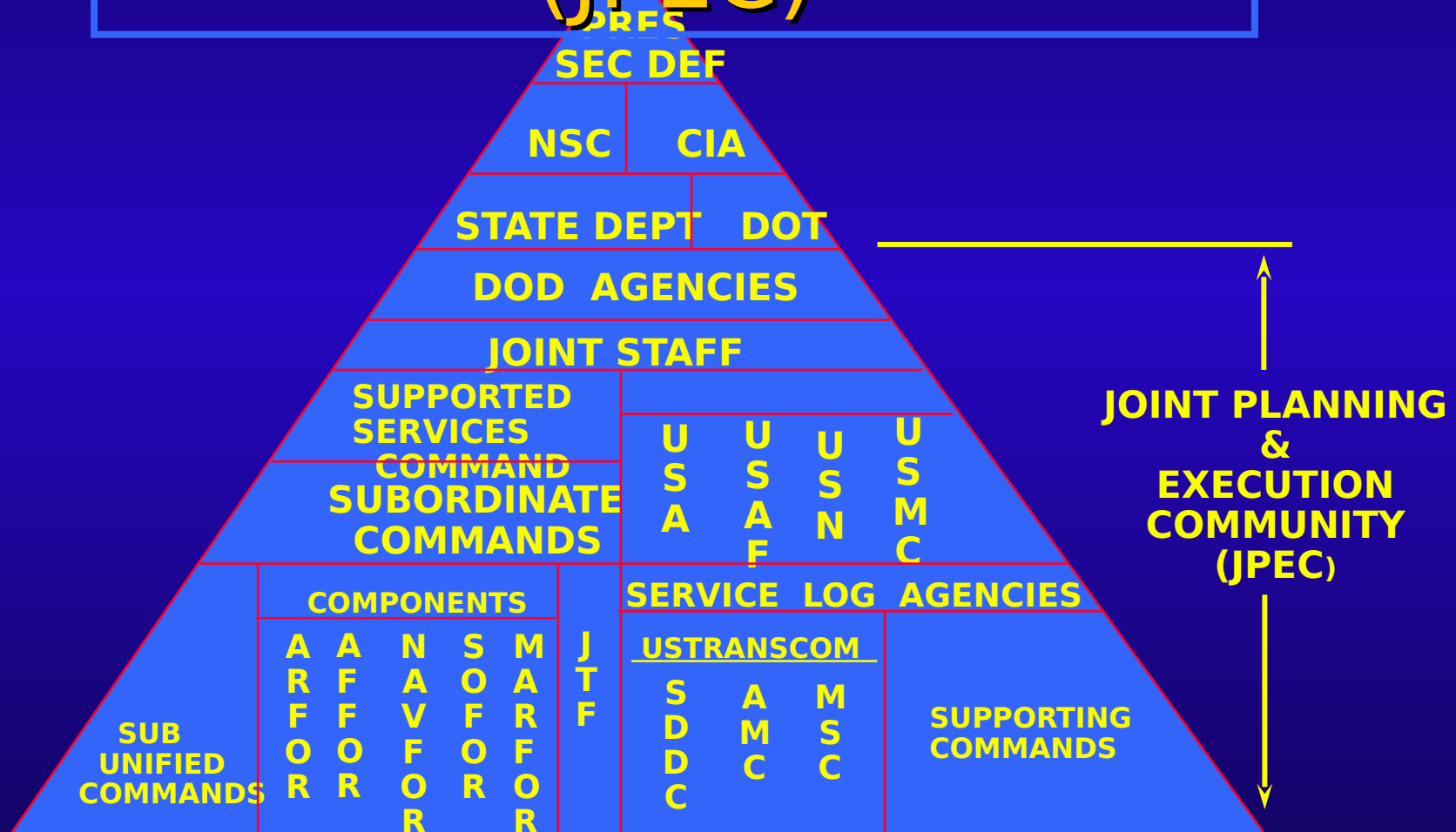


SECDEF  
Secretary of Defense  
Assigns Combat Forces



Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of  
Staff  
Principle Military Advisor

# Joint Planning & Execution Community (JPEC)





# JPEC - Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)

## JCS Deployment Related Functions



- Provides strategic direction to the armed forces
- Provides framework for preparing & reviewing contingency plans
- Provides deployment guidance

# JPEC - Unified Combatant Commands

President

Secretary  
Of Defense

Chairman of the Joint  
Chiefs of Staff

Joint Force Command (JFCOM)

Special Operations Command  
(SOCOM)

Strategic Command (STRATCOM)

US Transportation Command  
(USTRANSCOM)

Unified Command  
Responsibilities Based on  
Function

Northern Command  
(NORTHCOM)

Central Command  
(CENTCOM)

European Command  
(EUCOM)

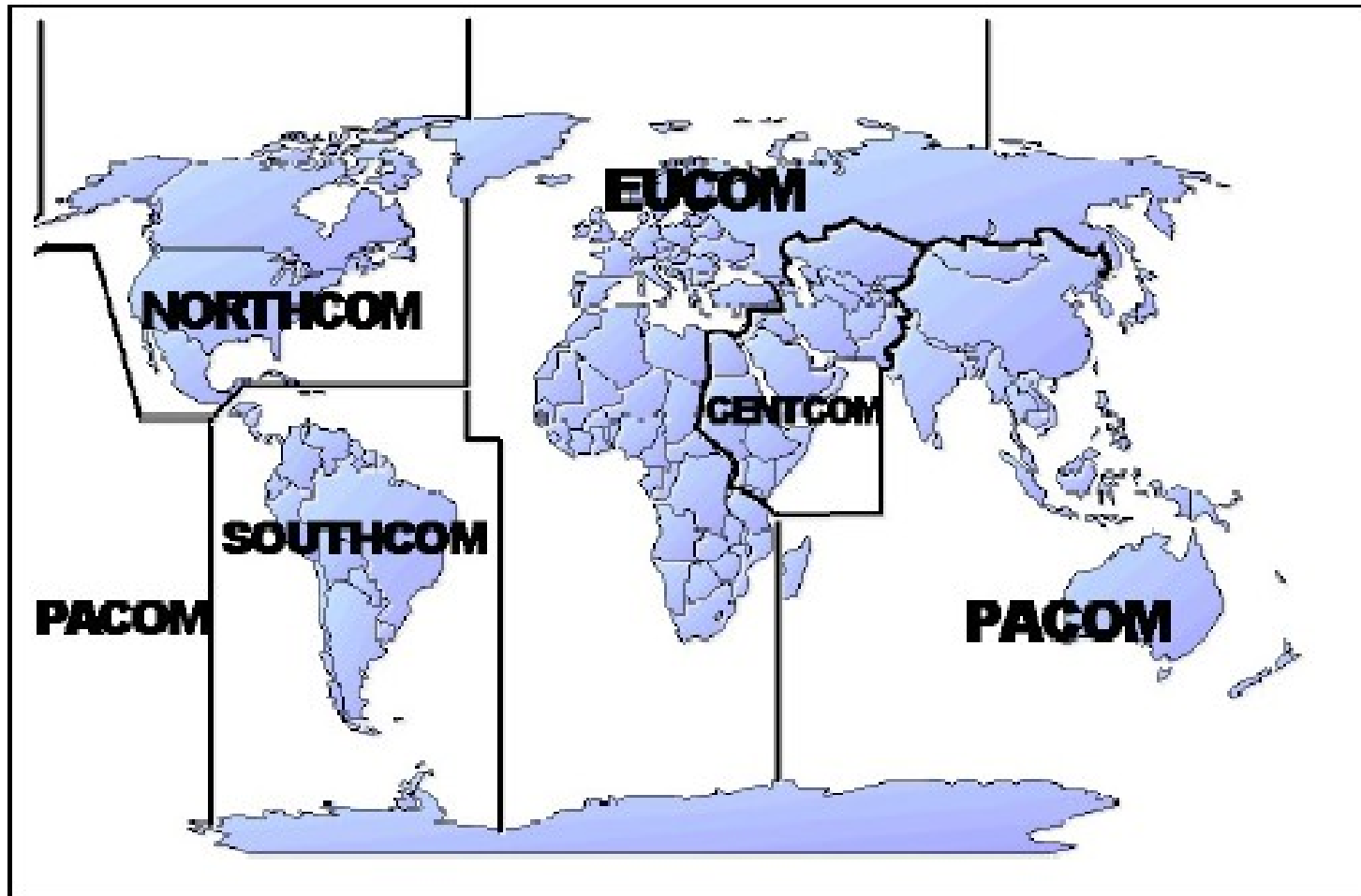
Pacific Command (PACOM)

Southern Command  
(SOUTHCOM)

Unified Command  
Responsibilities Based on a  
Geographic Area

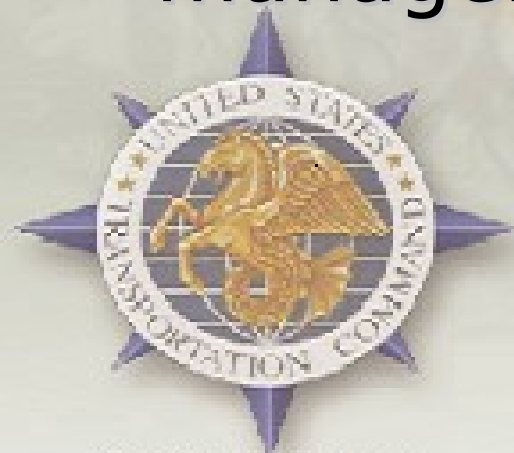
# Unified Combatant Commands (Cont)

The World with Commanders' Areas of Responsibility



# JPEC - US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)

- USTRANSCOM: Provides DOD common user air, land & sea transportation & port management



**United States  
Transportation  
Command**



**Air  
Mobility  
Command**



**Military  
Sealift  
Command**



**MILITARY  
SURFACE  
DEPLOYMENT &  
DISTRIBUTION  
COMMAND**

# Air Mobility Command (AMC)

- Provides strategic airlift
- Designates Aerial Ports of Embarkation (APOE)
- Manages Central Air Force (CRAF)



# Military Sealift Command (MSC)

- Pre-positioned shipping
- Sealift Program and surge shipping
- Manages the Ready Reserve Fleet



# Military Surface Deployment And Distribution Command (SDDC)

- Management of DOD surface transportation (land and sea) shipments
- Designates and operates Seaports of Embarkation (SPOE) and is the DOD single port manager
- Transportation Agency (SDDC TEA)





# Redeployment

- The transfer of units, individuals or supplies deployed in one area:  
to another area for employment  
to home station/installation
- Redeployment to another theater to continue military operations - RSO&I in new theater
- Redeployment to home station/installation in CONUS or overseas theater - focus on reception & onward movement

Ref: FM 100-17-5 p.11

# Redeployment Phases

- Phase I: Recovery and reconstitution, and pre-redeployment activities
- Phase II: Movement to and activities at the POE
- Phase III: Movement to the POD
- Phase IV: Reception, Staging, Onward Movement & Integration (RSO&I)



# Demobilization

- Process for transferring forces, individuals, & materiel from active to reserve status
- Focuses primarily on demobilization of units & individuals
- Desired outcome is to restore Army capabilities to conduct future operations

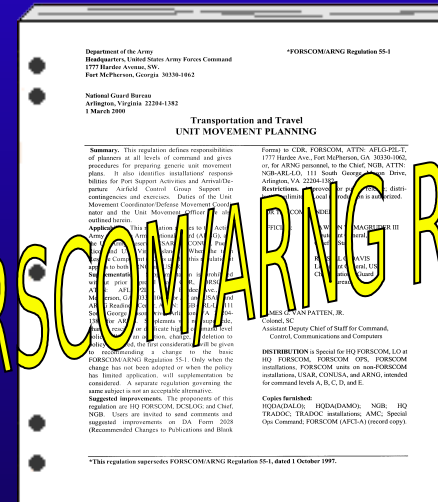
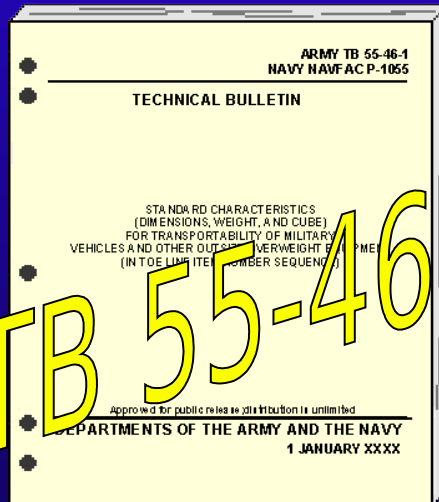
# Demobilization Phases

- Phase I: Demobilization Planning Actions
- Phase II: Area of Operations Demobilization Actions
- Phase III: POE to CONUS Demobilization Station
- Phase IV: Demobilization Station Actions
- Phase V: Home Station Actions

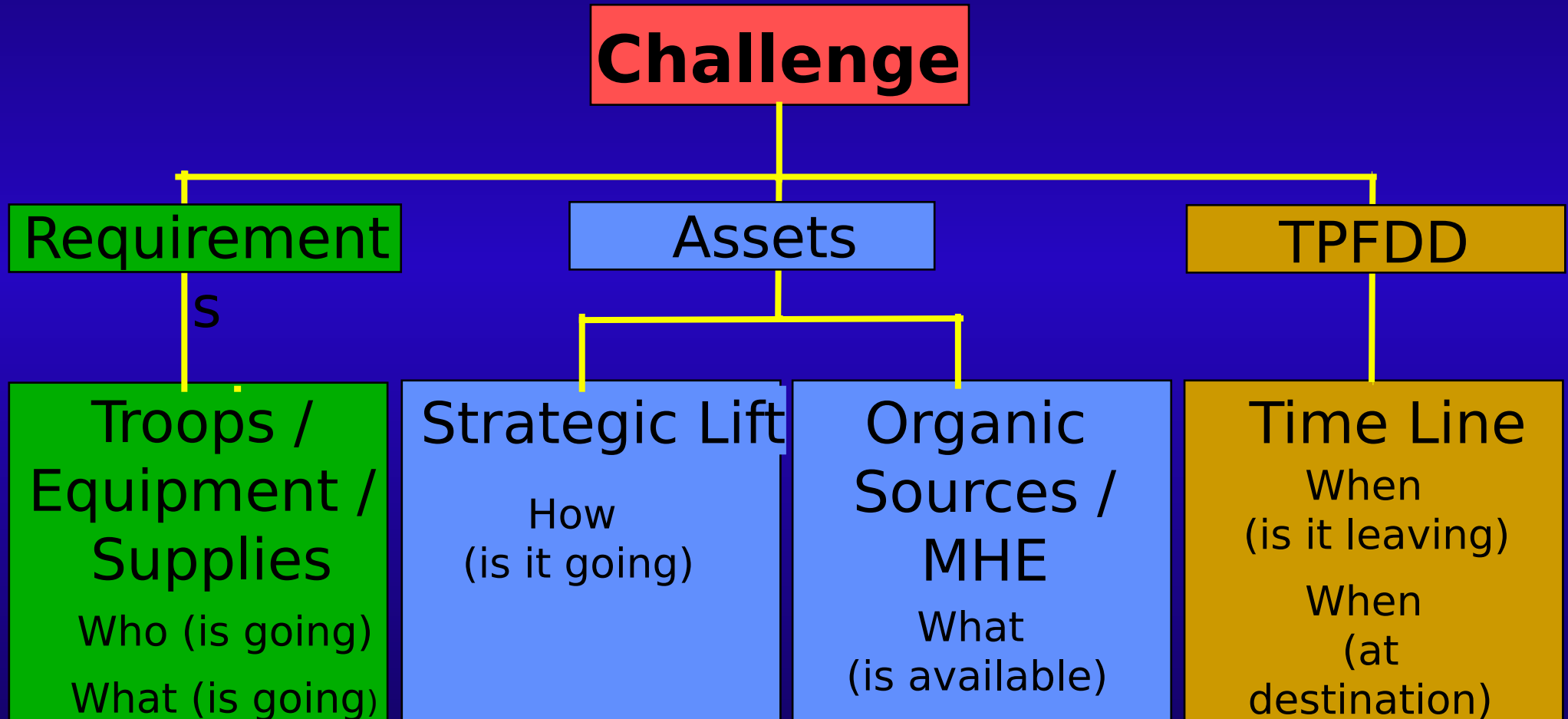
# Deployment Planning -- Strategic Deployment Challenge

Is the plan transportation  
feasible??

movement criteria



# Strategic Deployment Challenge (Cont)



# Time Phased Force Deployment Data

- Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) is a computer generated listing of time phased force data (units, non-unit cargo and personnel) and movement data for a specific operational plan
- All dates are from C-Day (Commence Movement From Origin Day)

**Ref: FORSCOM/ARNG Reg 55-1, p.130 and FM 4-01.011, p.2-3**



## Time Phased Force Deployment Data


**THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY**  
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION  
1055 4th Ave. New York, N.Y. 10017

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**  
**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**  
**60637**

\* **Callahan** has also  
 been seen with other  
 FBI officials and  
 is believed to be  
 in contact with  
 the FBI.

It all looks so bad. Does  
Thursday tell a hell of a story.  
I wish I could see the picture  
of the man who is the only one  
in the world who is not a  
pilot.



1. **Introduction**  
 2. **Background**  
 3. **Methodology**  
 4. **Results**  
 5. **Conclusion**  
 6. **References**

**ERT will move to  
DC and introduce  
ERP with updated  
3 and 4 day cycle  
change to ERP  
every 10-15 days**

ALL F	Use different in	USE C	Force and user options	FOR	STORAGE FOR H	ELC	FOR	OLD	FI	FOR	NEW	MAINT	CON	NET	END	FI	FOR	END
-------	------------------	-------	------------------------	-----	---------------	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----

Standard case system  
 1. The system is the  
 2. The system is the  
 3. The system is the  
 4. The system is the

[illegible][illegible]

**T**heir sales strategy was to be the first to market a new product. The product was a new type of car.

Extremely, almost 50 per cent of the T-1 had black children under 16 years of age, compared with 20 per cent in the rest of the city.

# THESE

I. EL. I should be with the  
 a good example of TFF EL. The same  
 is EL. I am here to give you some  
 to get TFF EL. Please see and  
 a good example of EL. The EL is  
 I also want to give you some  
 EL. I EL. I am here to give you  
 a good example of EL. I am here  
 to give you EL. I am here to  
 a good example of EL. I am here







**The City of New York**  
**Department of Social Services**  
**Office of the Inspector General**

The kids made me feel really there, I was like, "Welcome to the 70s!" They also had a table from the 60s that had a lot of things on it, and they had a lot of things on it.

**Figure 6**

- [illegible]

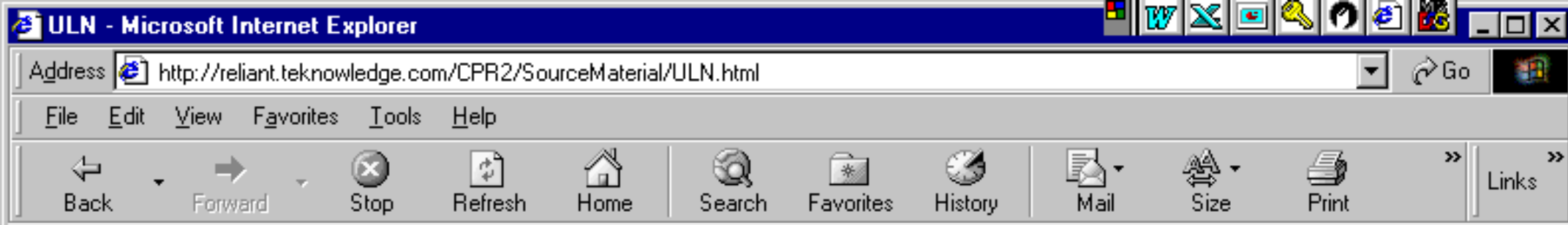
**THESE**  
**THESE**  
**THESE**

**Let Your People Know**  
The FBI is now in  
the same place as  
the rest of the world.  
It's a free world.


$$+ = \text{full set}$$

**T = Tuesday**

## GENERAL



**Unit Line Number (ULN):** Code that describes a **unique**

**increment of a unit**, eg used to identify the advance party or a unit going by air when the unit main body and equipment are moving via airlift. Enables element to be identified

**Unit Identification Code (UIC):** six-character alphanumeric

**code that uniquely identifies** each Active, Reserve

**unit of the Armed Forces**  
Ref: FM 4-01.011, pp.2-3

UIC	UNIT	ORIG	CC	RLD	POE	CC	ALD	POD	CC	EAD	LAD	DEST	CC	RDD
WADGAA	ENGR BN HVY DIV	HKUZ	13	C000	UZXJ	13	C003	ABFL	SA	C017	C022	JVXZ	SA	C023
WADGAA	ENGR BN HVY DIV	HKUZ	13	C000	LEXG	13	C003	FFTJ	SA	C016	C022	JVXZ	SA	C023

**Ready-To-Load Date (RLD):** Date when a unit must be prepared to depart its origin (installation for AC and

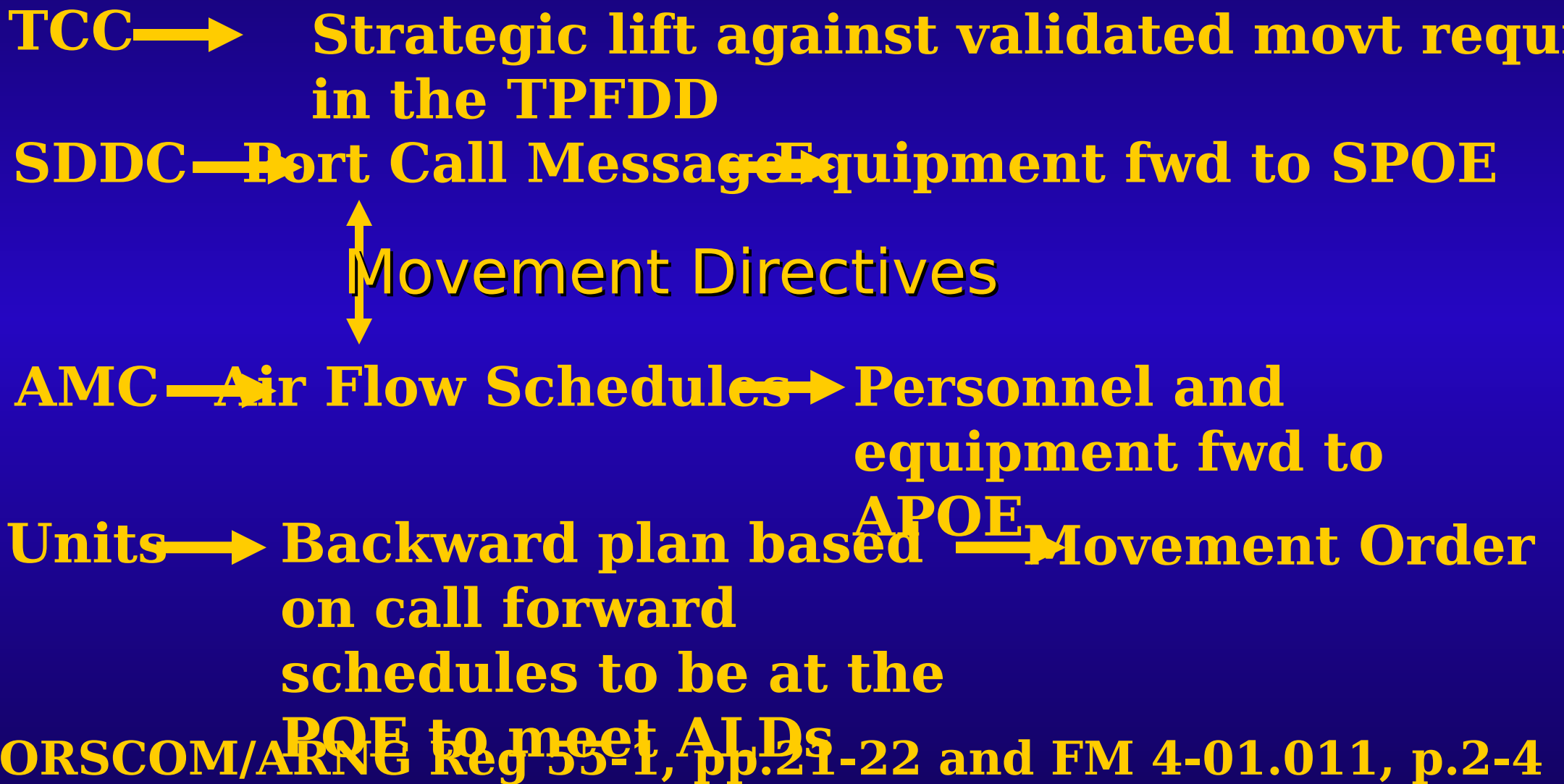
**Available-to-load date (ALD):** When the unit must be ready to load an aircraft or ship at the POE

**Earliest arrival date (EAD):** Earliest date on which a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel, can be accepted at a POD during a deployment. **Latest arrival**

**date (LAD):** Latest date on which a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel, can be accepted at a POD to support the concepts of operations. EAD and LAD (both specified by the supported combatant commander)

**Required delivery date (RDD):** The date (specified by the supported combatant commander) by which a unit, resupply shipment, or replacement personnel, must have arrived at the POD and completed offloading to support

# ORDERS SEQUENCE



# Solving the Strategic Deployment Challenge

## IDENTIFY MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS



## DESCRIBE LOGISTICALLY/ SIMULATE DEPLOYMENT



## PRODUCE TRANSPORTATION FEASIBLE OPLAN





# Summary





On  
Learnin  
g





# On Learnin g

Question 1: How is deployment defined?

Answer 1: Deployment is the component of force projection that focuses on the relocation of forces, equipment and materiel to the desired area of operation.



# On Learnin g

Question 2: What are the components of the strategic mobility triad?

Answer 2: The strategic mobility triad components are airlift, sealift and prepositioned stocks.

# Let's Review





On  
Review



## On Review

Question 1: How does strategic deployment support the National Defense Strategy?

Answer 1: Strategic deployment is a critical enabling capability for executing our defense strategy. Credible power projection requires the ability to rapidly deploy military forces. Strategic deployment enables this process.



## On Review

Question 2: What are the four phases of deployment?

Answer 2:

- Pre-deployment Activities
- Movement to and activities at the POE (FORT-TO-PORT)
- Movement to the POD (PORT-TO-PORT)
- RSO&I (PORT-TO-DESTINATION)



## On Review

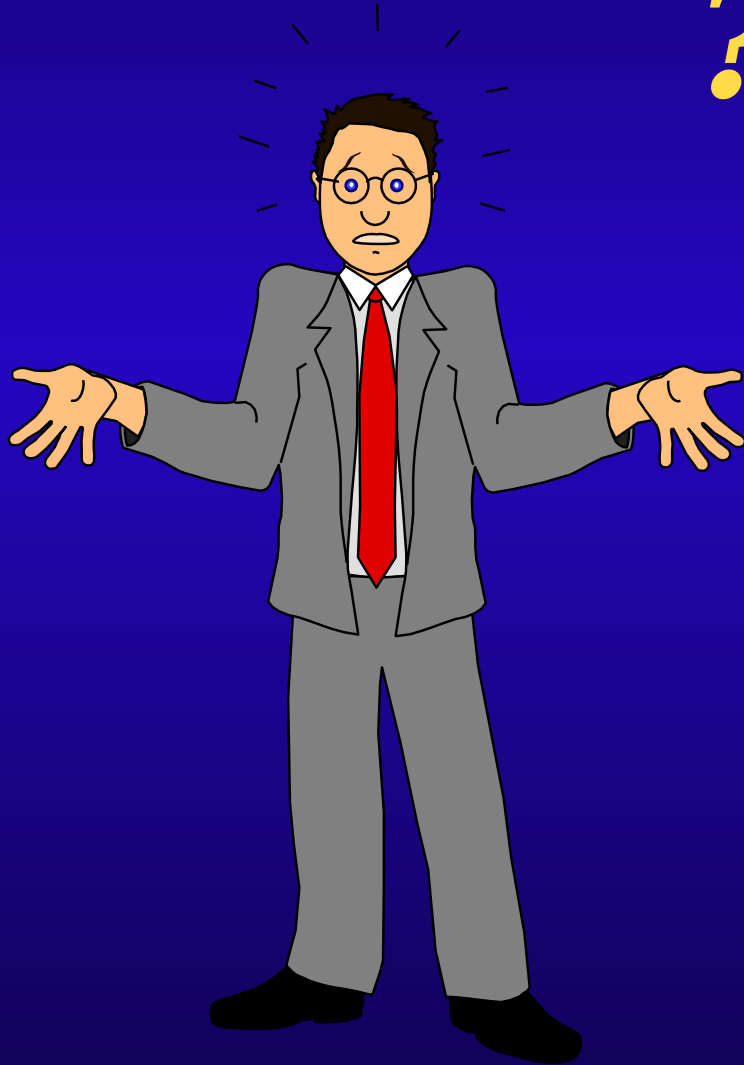
Question 3: What role does the UMO play in solving the strategic deployment challenge?

Answer 3: The UMO's role is ensuring unit movement requirements (soldiers & equipment) are accurate, prepared & documented in accordance with movement criteria (eg, FORSCOM/ARNG Reg 55-1 and FM 4-01.011). The UMO also ensures that equipment requirements are expressed in transportation terms (TC-ACCIS or TC-AIMS II).



# *QUESTIONS*

## *???*



What's Coming

# Break



# 10 mins